REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,310.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

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GAZETTE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. "ARCO," 1,782 Tons, 2 0 H. P., Commander K. M. Rice, as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 23rd October Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Davies, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Negapatam	
„ Karwar	4	„ Pondichery	15
„ Mangalore	5	„	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Manapatam	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Visagapatam	2
„ Beypore	8	„ Coringa	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	8	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Cocanada	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiank, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccan Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and fr m Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigat n Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guader	7	„ Fao	20
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahareih	23
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	27
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Fao	16	„ Muscat ..... Oct.	31
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee Nov	5
Arrive Busreh	17	„ BOMBAY Arrive	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September 1875, at 3 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and C. Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22		8	
Port Said	38	.....	24		9	
Messina	50	.....	34		14	
Naples	50	.....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34		14	
Genoa	50	.....	34		14	
Marseilles	53	.....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge Children not above 7 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUEZ, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and 8 Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accomodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Rosbell	3113	600	4th	Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	4 0	11th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2427	400	18th	Suez, &c
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,699 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	.....	6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2730	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2500	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steam ships of the Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of Miscellaneous Articles, comprising of cut glass, crockery and plated ware, viz. ; plated table candle-sticks, reading lamps, dish covers mahogon large and small toilet glasses, Japan cash box, Railway lanterns, walking sticks, flusti g whips, fishing rod, Gentleman's Ladies and Childrens boots and shoes, cane chairs, Sheffield pencil, toilet, and other soap, few dozens of wicker pints of eau de cologne, Gentleman's saddle with furniture, plated mounted single harness, pair, Harness &c.

Bl ckwood carved furniture consisting of carved pier, side dressing and wash hand tables, tea poys, chairs, chiffoniers, wardrob , clothes and gown pres s, chest of drawers, screens, &c.

AUCTI N SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, glass, crockery and plated articles, Broadwood's piano, a valuable Japan carriage with pair of strong full-sized Arab Gallowa ys suitable for riding and driving, with a set of brass curricle harness, and a large collection of choice plants, &c., at the Collector's Bungalow, "Tarna."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, all the valuable household furniture, &c, the property of J. W. Robertson, Esq., proceeding in to Europe, comprising glass, crockery, and plated articles, dining drawing a d bedroom furniture, a fine Broadwood pianoforte, lamps, carpets, d spense and cookroom articles, and a large collection of choice plants, &c,

At 2 P.M.

A first-class Tonga with a pair of strong full-sized Arab Gallow ys and a set of brass curricle harness, &c.

Catalogues are publishe , and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Nowjee Hill, on Dongree by order of the Mortgagee Janardan Purshotumjee Shimpy, and on account and risk of Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebae *alias* Hall widow.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Jaumdaree land or ground, of which Manockjee Nowrojee is the Patandar, sit ate lying and being at Nowrojee Hill on Dongree, in Bhoole-bwur sub-district, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13087/00 square yards, be the same little more or less, a d bou nd as follows :—that is on the one or row rds the east by the house of Sewa Sooraja Bh ndaree, on or towards th west by the Public Pas sage and partly by the house of Wis ojee Cumbla and partly by the house of Kala Gunpatell; on or towards the north by the house of Moongia Lakam Patell, and on or towards the south by the house of Janker, wi ow of Nagoo Dack Thakoor and which said ground is registered in the Patandar's Book under No.—, and also all that me suage, tenement or dwelling house which is now being r built on the said piece of ground or on the same p rt th reof and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147, and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee widow, and their tenants.

Terms 25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undermention d.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 very handsom nearly new English-built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and E. Davis of Long Acre.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 25th September, 1875.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Centr l-fire Breech loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Notice is hereby given that RETURN TICKETS for all CLASSES of PASSENGERS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES at a Fare and a half for the double journey will be issued between the 15th of October and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, from all Stations to Bombay and Byculla, and will be available for return on any day up to and including the 30th of November next. These Return Tickets to Bombay will be available for Passengers only to or from the new Mugsid Station between Bombay and Byculla.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The CRICKET MATCH THIS AFTERNOON will be MERCHANTS AND BANKERS *again st* THE WORLD. The Elevens will be made up on the ground.

Play to commence at 2 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Cricket Secretary.

24th September.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of RAMDASS VISHOTUMDASS, deceased.

SHA DAVIDAS MANOCKCHUND, one of the Executors of he said Will ..... } Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of the above-named Executor DAVIDAS MANOCKCHUND to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Eccles astical Side for GRANT to him of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased as one of the Executors therein named, reserving the right of the other surviving Executor to apply for Probate at any future time.

Dated this 24th day of September 1875.

CHAS. M. I. POLLOCK,
Applicant's Proctor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel will be OPEN to VISITORS from the 1st October. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within reach of several POINTS. It is also near to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extreme compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 20 per annum, and has some Bung lows to let.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

SHARE HOLDERS are informed that the following ARTICLES are now IN STOCK at the Stores, and can be supplied immediately on receip of remittance and indent :—

SHERRY—Sacconc's white seal	qts.	Rs. 21 per doz
Do. Do.	„	26 „
BORDEAUX—Very Choice Chateau Yarayne, white and red wine	„	15 „
CLARET—Chateau Margaux	„	42 „
Pocket Canet	„	36 „
CHAMPAGNE—Hamilton and Grieve's	„	50 „
Do. Do.	Pts.	17 „

APOLLINARIS WATER, a natural effervescent Mineral Water, of great purity very agreeable flavour, and possessing valuable dietetic qualities, in Stone Jars .....

BISCUITS—Huntly and Palmer's celebrated, in great variety, in 1 and 2 lbs. tins.

FRUITS in syrup and Noyeau, assorted, in tins and bottles.

HUNTING and TABLE KNIVES, SCISSORS in case of 3 and 4 richly gilt.

PERFUMERY, &c.—Rimmel's and Atkinson's Assorted Bouquets and Extracts, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, Eau Athenienne, Glycerine and Triple-distilled Rose Water, Glycerine Hair Lotion, Hair Washes, Milk of Cucumber, Milk of White Rose, Oriental Aspersor, Quinine Hair Wash, Quinine Hair Lotion, Perfumed Sachets, Smelling Salt .

The following Stores arrive by each in-coming Mail—Bacon, Cheese, Hams and Butter (Danish), Swiss Milk.

BRANDIES in stock—Exshaw No. 1, and Hennessy * * * and Jules robin * * *

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND BAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor grip, unless the stomach is very foul and they are EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for, the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 19 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS MADRAS,

ESTABBISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonet ee, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horse or Bullocks.
CHA à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO BAZGA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY,

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case		
&c. 50 to 145.		
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.		
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.		
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 60 to 85.		
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.		
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.		
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.		
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.		
SETS of SILVER TOOTH PICKS.		
SILVER INKSTANDS.		
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.		
SILVER FISH COVERS.		
SILVER ACCOANS.		
SILVER TUMBLERS.		
SILVER SALVERS.		
SILVER EPERGNES.		
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.		
SILVER CARD CASES.		
SILVER CIGAR CASES.		
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.		

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and the first class order. A lady will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.,

LAFOND BROTHERS, GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to saddle, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15 2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, ground-overs.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-3 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness ; one of them broke to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chestnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 6 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carr es a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex ship Cingalese.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to at rate London Houses.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 100
No. 1	Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 3	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ..... „ 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ..... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRANT BUILDING.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	„ 6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	„ 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	„ 21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	„ 18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewell d in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	„ 27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A guaranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

FRESH ARRIVAL,

EX S.S. TIMOR AND S.S. MONGOLIA, OF BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz.	Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do.	Pints do.	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 35 to 45	0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH SEPT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, the sales of the day being 12,000 bales, but although this was 2,000 more than the morning estimate and so indicated slightly more activity, prices were again lower in a number of instances, Fair Omra being quoted 1·16d., G. F. Sawginned Dharwar ¼ and G. F. Hingunghaut ⅛d. per lb. down from the previous day. This morning's market open quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 3,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes Exchange on London ½ lower and ready Mid. Uplands ¼ cent. per lb. down, but nothing is said as to futures. The day's receipts at the ports were 8,000 bales against 7,000 on the corresponding date last year, making the total for the six days 38,000 against 36,000, and since the 1st instant 96,000 against 86,000 for the same period last season. There is nothing in these figures yet on which to base expectations of an exceptionally large crop, nor have we yet arrived at a time at which it would be safe to draw conclusions as to the extent of it, but the mere fact of the receipts being at all in excess of last year is doubtless sufficient to make operators pause, until they have an opportunity of forming more definite opinions.

Coffee in London is quieter and weaker, but quotations are unchanged. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no changes of any kind and Rupee Paper is also unaltered since Monday last.

The Return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly less favourable than the preceding. The Reserve of Notes is less by £62,500 and Bullion by £500,000, but Discounts are also less by £187,500, showing that the withdrawals of Bullion have been to some extent from Deposits and not due, therefore, to an increased demand for money generally. The change in the position of the Bank is not material, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities being still 52½, only ½ per cent. less than the previous week, and as a payment of £300,000 has gone into the Bank since the return, even this has been almost recouped. That in the outside market an immediate increase in the value of money is not looked for is evident from the fact of the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills being still quoted at only 3 per cent. as against 2½ to 3 last week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104¾. Bar Silver is given by Reuter to-day at 56 11/16d. per oz., confirming the quotations received in private messages yesterday.

We have had a quiet day here again in STERLING EXCHANGE, with only a very small business doing. Rates have been steady but unchanged, nor is there any indication of an immediate movement of importance either way.

In bills on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been nothing doing, and there is no alteration to quote.

SHARES are dull and the few fluctuations reported are against holders. Bank of Bombays are steady at previous figures. National Bank are Re. 1 per share lower. Manockjee Petit Spinning have declined Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON is very dull but nominally unchanged in price. Exporters are still quite out of the market, present quotations showing a material loss on Home currencies.

FREIGHTS by steamer are dull at £2 2 6 for Liverpool with very little cargo going forward even at that. By Cape £2 2 6 to £2 3 9 may be quoted.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. Only a very small business is passing, confined mainly to the better makes of 39 inch Grey Shirtings, Madapollams and Jacconets, but prices are the same.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,150
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	1,000	2	00	2 p.s. Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,000	all	15	do. Worli Land Co	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

—	£20	21	3	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
—	£20	103	14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	198
—	£20	65	7	6 do.	Mr Buchanan's Ditto	72
—	£20	21	13	1 do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	18	15	0 do.	New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	200	p.s.	Albert Co.	770
100	500	all	18	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200	00	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
1,000	2,000	11,000	200	p.	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all			Bellary	725
150	500	all	65	ps	Berar Company (New)	50 3d
1,250	250	all	200	p.	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	6½	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75	ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
1,200	250	all			Cotton Spinning Co.	75
500	1,889	all	175	ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.		Dhol era P. & G. Co.	200
300	1,000	all			East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200		Fort Press Co.	9,100
200	2,000	2,000	15	ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
500	500	all	100	ps	French Press Co.	315
2,150	...	1,400	100	ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	45	ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120		1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100	ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45	ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	800	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
400	1,000	..	125	ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100		Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	150		Alliance Spinning	2,650xd
300	2,000	all	...		Bhowanypur M. & W. Co.	1,450
300	1,000	all	100		Bombay United	98xd
2,400	150	150	10	*	Broach Mills	170
900	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100	p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,250	all	100	p.	Fleming S. W. Co.	995
1,400	1,000	all	100	ps*	Great Eastern	1,760
1,000	1,000	all	100	p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100	p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	500	all	100		Khatau Makanji	850
500	1,850	all	Nil		Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...		Madras U Spinning	850
2,500	1,500	all	70		Manockji Petit's	1,045
1,65	1,000	all	100	ps*	Mowrjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40	ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,250	250	...		Prince of W. les Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200	p.	Soonderdas Spinning	930
600	1,500	250	125	ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650xd
1,000	50	all	4	p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
...	600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8	p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	28
1,000	500	all	30	ps*	Thacker & Co.	375
...	250	all	40	ps	Vizgas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 18th September, 1875 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	91,96,571	12	11
Other Deposits	39,94,536	2	4
Cash Credits	3,66,577	1	0
Post Bills	5,505	0	0
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund			
	Rs.	2,25,38,190	0	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	94,36,108	15	7
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	24,52,667	13	9
Govt. Securities	39,99,788	2	0
Loans	15,81,565	7	2
Account of Credits	5,45,969	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,10,087	0	4
Bond Stock	2,92,324	0	0
Bills of Exchange	7,92,063	0	8
Due by other Banks	5,35,214	0	0
	Rs.	2,25,36,490	0	3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 18th September, 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	66,431	3	0
Merchandize	1,33,739	0	0
Electric Telegraph	604	0	0
Municipal Trains	600	0	0
Total Rs.	2,03,374	3	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs.	1,75,455	6	7

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

The Bank of Bengal's statement, issued last Thursday, proved rather a surprise, showing such a large falling off in the public demand as 60 lakhs of rupees. The previous appearance of the money market had been rather steady, and it was expected to remain so up to the holidays. This may still be the case; in fact, there are symptoms of it, both locally and in the demand for Bombay, and, indeed, if this had not been seen by the bank to be the case or a reduction in the rate would most probably have taken place. This influx of cash has not made the bank's balances stronger, as the Government account decreased by the same amount, and the proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to only 64¼ per cent. So far as can be judged by outsiders, the increase to trading means has been caused by arrivals of Council bills, part of which had gone in reduction of commitments to the bank, and part, temporarily, into the deposits. But the long-anticipated reduction in the Government balances have now commenced in earnest, and it is so far well that public requirements have been curtailed so simultaneously.

There have been no movements in bullion during the past week, and there are no accounts of fresh shipments from England.

During the last few days a much better tone has set in in the import market, and there have been large sales of the lighter sorts of shirtings at two to three annas advance from the lowest point. There has been less doing latterly, but that is owing a good deal to increased firmness on the part of importers, who are being well supported this month by declining supplies from home.

Last week's tea sales went off well, considering all things. Fine descriptions brought quite former rates, and low teas were little, if at all, worse. A steady business has been doing in jute, at from 12½ to 13 rupees for fine marks, and from 19 to 20 is now being asked for delivery after the holidays. The local mills have also kept in the market and have taken a good deal of loose at stiff rates, both for ready and forward, evidently expecting dearer rates later on, which seems not at all an improbable contingency.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rates have kept strong all the week, although there has been a large amount of remittance arranged for through the banks, and although there has been no important amount of mercantile paper offering. A very considerable proportion of the remitting has been taken for telegraphic transfer, and a good deal of it has the option of being availed of any time up to the end of the holidays. The rate has been all through the previous one of 1-9¾. The amount of bills sold is also on a full scale for the times, and the rate for the mail may be called steadily 1-10⅛, six months' sight; for, although one large seller has now withdrawn from the rate, there has been nothing of importance, and, perhaps, nothing at all taken by buyers, on worse terms. Three months' bills, too, have been sold to a fair extent, at 1-9¾ and 1-9 16/16, but the banks have preferred selling at the long current way when they could. The business in credits has been small, and the rates 1-10 3/16 to 1-10½. Document bills, for payment, have been steadily maintained at 1-10¾. Quotations close, with a steady appearance.

Bank Bills, on demand ...	1-9¾ to 13/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1-9¾ to 15/16
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1-10-4/16 to ⅛
Credit and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight ...	1-10-3/16 to ¼

Documents Bills, 6 months' sight, 1-10-¾

France.—Business has been done in very good document bills, at 2-34/ for bree months' sight, and at 2-36/. for six months' sight; and quotations are from that to half a centime higher.

Bombay demand is higher, and a good amount has been taken up to 3 annas premium. Government has been strengthening itself on the other side, both by drawing from there and remitting from here, and its late excessive cash balances here are running down rapidly. For sixty days' sight 99¼ is quoted by buyers, but sellers want better terms.

China.—A good business was done for the steamer just sailed, the general rate being 218½ thirty days' sight private paper, and the closing quotation was 218 to 219½.

The demand at home, for remittance to the East, keep strong, and the Council bills last Wednesday brought exactly 1 9/32, which was practically the rate of the two previous issues. The price of silver remains at 56⅞ per oz., with apparently nothing doing for India.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There now seems no hope of improvement this side of the holidays. There is always a great curtailment of business just before that season, and this year there is certainly no inducement to depart from the customary inactivity. There is so little general dealing that business is difficult to put through, either in buying or selling, and in some department this want of spirit has been telling a little on quotations.

Government Securities have a heavy appearance, but the market has been strong enough to take off what has been put upon it, without currency being affected. These, however, are comparatively low, but they do not tempt speculators, and the damping effect of the late loan, moderate in amount though it was, tends to show that there is a limit to the State's powers of borrowing on late favourable terms. The business of the week comprises good amounts of four per cents. at 101⅞ to 101-15/16 and five per cents chiefly a moderate amount of four and a-half per cents. at 103 to 103½, and a comparatively large amount of five and a-half per cents. at 108½. As the last-named stock approaches its maturity, it is becoming decidedly less marketable, buyers and sellers becoming gradually scarce, so that fluctuations may henceforth be expected, greater in proportion than in the more staple stocks. Rates close as under:

4 per cents. ...	... 102
4½ „ „ ...	... 103
5½ „ „ ...	... 108½

East India Railway stock is flat, having been again dealt in at 258 to 260, but Oude and Rohilkund is steady, and has brought 126

Bank Shares have, on the whole, had a favourable tendency, and Bengals are stronger than they were, and have recovered from 1,415 to their old range of 1,420. Nationals went lower down to 114, but afterwards got better, on rumours of a good report about to be issued, and they recovered to 118. but to-day a large sale was made at 116½. Agras have been sold lower, at 96, and there has been a transaction in Bank of Upper India at 125.

Tea Shares are decidedly depressed, and are now undoubtedly the weakest point in the market. The new policy of going in for making quantity instead of quality, where it has been tried, has not been a success, and nearly all the concerns are suffering from the effect of it, and from the prevailing absence of speculation. This mistake will, doubtless, be speedily rectified, and there is no reason to suppose that the steady rise in tea enterprise in India is to receive any long-continued check, but tea stocks have for so long been a favourite investment, that there is no wonder some of the more timid or more weak investors are now coming to mark it and it may, consequently, be some little time before an active business is again seen in the scrip of the industry. The week's sales are again small, and prices may be called about the same as last week. The following is the principal business reported :—Durrungs at 73½ to 75, Kalscherras at 110, Majagrams at 115, Central Cachars at 150, Eastern Cachars at 170, and Holtas at 122.

Spinning Mill Shares are quite, but generally steady, and there is not so much business doing in them as there was a short time ago. At the same time they seem steadily regaining public confidence, and their operations are believed to be going on to advantage though not with any very excessive degree of profit, Barnagores have brought 97½ and 98, Seebpores 78 to 79, Howrahs 73, and Fort Glosters 81, exceptionally, but their quotation is only 78; Orientals 70, Calcutta 106 to 109, and to-day 108, Bowreahs 95, and Gooserys 224.

Coal Shares are quite a blank.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Indian General Steam Navigation Co. have relapsed, and a little business has been done at 415 and 410. Strand Bank Press have again been sold at a very low price, 12 rupees. There has been rather a large business done in Carew and Co., at 9 premium, and they look very firm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE TEAZER 363 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Penang and Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Captain C. H. Hillcoat, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (August 7th), calling at Lisbon, Algiers, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Hoodooda, Aden and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. and Lieut Moon and family, Mr. Cunningham Lieut. Berkley, R. N., Mr and Mrs. Alfonso and family and forty two deck passengers

THE B. I. S N. Co.'s S.S. PUNJAB, 685 tons, Captain J. Melvill, sailed yesterday for Pore an Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Muscat—Captain Emmerton. For Kurrachee—Mr. C. Krischoff, Major Smith, R. E., Mr. C. Fahey, Sub-Lieut. Harrison and two servants and Mr Gustavaso Cassinath and servant. For different ports—Twenty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Puttiala (s)	Hillcoat	London, Aug 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Punjaub (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Kh-dive (s)	Stewart	Southampton

The barque Teazer, Nacoda, to Penang and Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Khiva, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Battle Abbey	Banks	Liverpool, June 5.
	Codabux	Yaqef	Jeddah, August 18.
	Tennyson	Cousance	Liverpool, May 29.
	Dumbartonshi e	Anderson	Liverpool, June 16.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

20 Epervier ... ...

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

21 Lansdowne ... ...

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zenate s, 3 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Meyasaheb.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive, 33 cases hock, Cursetjee Palmer & Co.
Bokhara s, 10 cases sherry and 6 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s, 30 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 50 cases brandy, Manuckjee Jamsetjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor 950 cases turpentine, Tharia Topun; 4,200 cases kerosene oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 11 casks brandy, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Bellona s, 2 bales carpets, Eduljee Cursetjee Banatwalla.
Selene s 38 bal s cotton, Shewlall Motilall; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonjee Tarrachund
Trinacria s, 298 bags wheat, Ramjee Roychund; 52 bales cotton, Khimjee Vurdhman; 60 bales cotton, Lukhamsey Rowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s. 139 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 61 cwts E teeth, Jairam Damodher; 135 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 2 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 13 bundles E teeth, Sackoor Futtaybhoy

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 25 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 247 bags wheat, Shamjee Narronjee; 400 bags ground nuts, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

HIGH COURT—25TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT Knight.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

214-72—J C Gima—Tarrachund Ramchunder v Thariabhoy Topun—Ty b e and Kayani—Part heard
47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Heerjee Jeena v Naron Mooljee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley
580-72—P Kavasji e—Moolechund Joharimull v Sugoonchund Sewdass and another—Lynch and Tebin.
86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cristnarao Bhawoo v Saraswatibai widow—Shamrao P and V Hurrichund.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Vallabdoss—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.
813-73—Crawford and Beevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Jumna and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
111-75—Jamsedhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khaleee Dossa v Rustomjee Eduljee Sabhoy Sons—J Reeves and P ore
546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Trabjee and Savani.
98-74—Jefferson and Payne—Thakurdas Bhimji bal and another v Lackmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
315-74—J G Cama—Moses Essabjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Tyndall, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Thayetmyo.
Gough, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal 11th Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Hore, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona

SEPTEMBER 24.

Lucas, Colonel, Bombay Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Carnegy, Colonel, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Christopher, Lieut. Beng-l Bomp Genl, on Med Cert. to England.
Wetherall, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from furlough, to Baroda.
Fowlds, Lieut, Madras R A, on Med Cert. to England.
Tyndall, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gough, Lieut-Col, Bengal 19th Cavalry, from leave, to Peshawar
Malby, Lieut. Madras 16th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Sanerras, Captain, Bengal 63rd Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Harrison, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 21).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermention d Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr G Vans Agnew, Collr and Mag of Nellore, privilege leave for two months and four days, from the 1st Oct 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A McC Webster, Collr and Mag of South Canara special leave to Europe, from the 1st October or after thereof, under Section 15, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H P Closeupon, Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H S Thomas, Acting Collr and Mag of Tanjore, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr J Cameron, the Actg Sub-Collr, on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Hannyngton, Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem privilege leave for three months, from the 10th instant, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The Gov rn Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

K Kunjan Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry, to be Subordinate Judge of Calicut.

Mr Victor P D'Rozario, Acte Subordinate Judge of Calicut, to be Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry, to join on the expiration of the leave granted to Kunjan Menon in the "Gazette" of the 7th inst.

R Venkatachellaier, 3rd-class Mag of Vedaraniem, in the Dist of Tanjore, to be Sub-Registrar of Vedaraniem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Salem Dist, three months' sick leave.

Lieut A W Smart, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Tanjore Dist, privilege leave for fifteen days.

Mr A C Lawford, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, South Canara District, one month's privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj George Edward Whitton, M B, B A, to be Medical Officer at Coimbatore, with effect from the 9th Oct 1875, vice Surg-Maj W F Davis.

Surg-Maj Charles Abdy Andrews, to be Medical Officer at Coimbatore, with effect from the 9th Oct 1875, in succession to Surg-Maj G E Whitton.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt C H Rowland, Actg Master Attendant and Supdt of Sea Customs, Gopalpore, to be Master Attendant at Visagapatam, with effect from 1st Oct next, vice Mr W Waters, who retires.

Capt J C Lyster to act as Master Attendant and Supdt of Sea Customs, at Gopalpore during the absence of Capt H Burton on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Resident at Hyderabad has granted Surg C Little, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, two months' general leave of absence to Bombay on medical certificate, from the 13th Aug 1875, or date of departure.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Offg Sub-Conductor John Leehy to be Sub-Conductor, from the 16th Sept 1875, vice Sub-Conductor Sullivan, promoted.

Maj G Tyndall, of the S C, is permitted to embark from Bombay, on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G O G 6th Aug 1875, No 514.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BULLOCH—September 20th, at No. 8, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of John Bulloch, Esq., of a son.
WALKER—September 17th, at the Shrubbery, Simla, the wife of A. G. Walker, C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—September 18th, at Midnapore, Henry Holland, late Serjeant-Major, 3rd European Regiment, aged 51 years, 1 month and 16 days.
LANCASTER—September 18th, at Ralston, Mussoorie, Harry, the beloved youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. D. Lancaster, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

IT is hard to realise the immensity of the change that has occurred in the British Army of recent years. Old officers—and for that matter, not very old either—perceive that all things conservative are shifting or drifting away, and yet would be a little puzzled to account for the origin of things that render the British soldier to-day a man in as complete a state of transition as his prototype of ancient times, when passing from the period of bowmen and defensive armour to that of firearms and cloth uniforms. Not every rapscallion now, as in other years, takes refuge in the Army when he can do nothing else. This kind of food for powder betakes himself to a hundred new industries in preference to the tedium of military service, and manages easily, in these days of cheap and easy communication with other countries, to reach America, Australia, or any other place likely to offer a field for a man with work in him. At the worst the reckless dare-devil class, from which our armies in the field were principally recruited, can pick up a living of some sort about such seaports as Liverpool—sailors of a sort one day, landsmen the next, anything but soldiers, the last card in their repertory. Old officers see that not only are recruits hard to get, but that those men they have already must be treated in a different way from the soldiers of a bye-gone day. Colonel Martinet is obliged to confess, and yet is bewildered with the reflection, that the soldier has now a soul to call his own, and not one simply and solely for the use and objurgation of his commanding officer. As a matter of course, the Colonel thinks the service is going to *jehannum*, as conservative Colonels have thought any time within the century, but the truth is that the Army is experiencing the changes that are affecting all classes of society, and Thomas Atkins, like John Pitman, is bidding for a higher rate of wages. The private soldier wants more consideration also, for he sees that the time has gone by when the State could afford to look upon him as mere food for powder and nothing more; and we rather think that the sooner the men who have charge of our military affairs come to regard Thomas Atkins as a person deserving of all reasonable concession the better it will be for what is now called the recruiting difficulty, and for, in a word—the nation. There can be no doubt that the heartless indifference of the Government to the claims of its soldiers has been the cause of a good deal of the unpopularity in which the military service is held. This selfishness has gone on from year to year, and has been bequeathed from one War Office Administrator to another until the confidence of the soldier in the liberality of the State has been quite shaken. Nor can anything restore the trust thus perilled, but some tangible proof on the part of Government that it has really those interests of the soldier at heart which it at present only professes. The State takes good care of the soldier while the man is actually in its service. This is not to be denied. The man is well fed, well clothed, and well housed. There may be a sameness about the food, some discomfort as to the dress, and the economy of barrack rooms that is not pleasant, but at any rate the soldier is provided with the necessaries of life, and even with some of its luxuries. What Dorset labourer, or Irish turf-cutter can boast of so much? The latter have an independence of their own, but their immunity from military discipline is dearly purchased at the cost of huge starving families and of such poverty and rags as are a disgrace to a Christian country. No, the soldier is not badly off as the world goes, as a soldier, it is only when circumstances compel, or induce him to quit the service that his real troubles begin; and the disadvantages of a military career are made apparent to the commonest understanding. As an example, one of the famous six hundred in the Balaclava charge, a man of the 11th Hussars who had been over ten years in the Army is, or was, not very long ago a struggling porter on an English line of railway; struggling to keep himself and his wife and family on a few shillings a week and glad to get even such poor employment as that. This man did not receive a single stiver from the grateful Government in whose service he had shed his blood; on the contrary, he had to pay £10 for his discharge when he wished to leave the Army. A case like this speaks for itself. It tells us as plainly as words can do where our Army organization is rotten and rotting, and we may take it as a fact—and as a great and imperative fact too—that until the Government sees fit to care for the fortunes of its old soldiers *out* of the service as well as *in* it, the nation will not get over its recruiting difficulties, nor have fulfilled its obligations to the Army.

A soldier, as things are now, has nothing to hope for out of the service. His military training is no advantage to him—rather otherwise. Old soldier and the bottle are synonymous terms in the minds of many employers, and there is a notion abroad that a military training unfits a man for every other walk of life. A man who has lost limbs in battle, if he is very fortunate, and has great interest, may get into the Corps of *Commissionaires* in London, or may obtain charge of a public Square, or something of that sort; but practically the Government cuts his acquaintance on leaving the service and desires him to go to the d——when he takes off its uniform. This brusque way of terminating a long—sometimes a life-long engagement—might be understood in Clive's days and when all the jail birds were driven into the Army to be shot or to shoot others, but it is hard to realize in view of the civilizing influences now prevailing in military life, or in the face of the education, the care, and the money we bestow on Thomas Atkins. Surely, if the man is worth so much while we have the use of him, it is bad policy to cast him adrift at the end of his short service disgusted with his treatment; or is it not inhumanity, as well, at the end of long service, to consign him pensionless to the Workhouse, or the fraternity of mendicants—the men with matches to sell, and wearing the dishonourable rags of a life spent in the service of their country! These beggars and paupers do more to defeat the object of the Recruiting Sergeant than all his other foes put together. Their grievances, their pitiable destitution, and talk of their country's ingratitude, travel from farm house to farm-house, village to village, town to town, with the speed of popular report, and render whole districts antagonistic to military life, or anything belonging to it. Now, the remedy for this, we should say, is proper action on the part of the State to provide for the future of all such of its soldiers as have been a certain time in its service. The Government might employ thousands in the Civil Service of the country, here in India, at home, and in the Colonies. It might give the preference to soldiers of high character over civilians in most instances, and it might afford them remunerative work wherever it was possible so to do. It is next to idle to give a soldier a grant of land without the capital to work it, but the Government might often put old soldiers in a fair way of getting good wages by sending them to Colonies where such labour as theirs was really wanted. At present little or nothing is done for the man who gives up the best years of his life to a dull, dangerous, and unprofitable profession, and this error rebounds on the State in the shape of such scandals as prisons filled with deserters and regiments half-manned on parades. The day has certainly gone-by when we could afford to treat the soldier as a cheap article to be used a time and then thrown away, and the new era is approaching when human blood will command a very high price in the markets of the world. It will be a matter of choice for the State to pay prodigious bounties, and higher wages, or to organize a system producing corresponding advantages on retirement from the military service. The last is best, for its effect would be to remove the reproach the Army suffers under of being ill-reputed by the nation—a reproach as old as Marlborough if not older. It would be the least expensive too, for the patronage of the State could be expended in this way with great results at little cost, and it would be the best for discipline since it would encourage good behaviour among the men who looked for its reward at the end of their terms of service.

THE G. I. P. Railway have made arrangements for the traffic over their line, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, which will facilitate greatly the movements of those who may wish to be in Bombay on that occasion. The custom with railway companies has usually been to allow to first and second class passengers only return tickets on public holidays or occasions, but the G. I. P. have decided to allow all classes alike to have return tickets, so that first, second and third class passengers will be able to come to Bombay from all stations on the line from 15th October to 8th November, both days inclusive at a fare and a half, and they will be allowed to return on any day up to and including the 30th November. For horses and carriages similar reductions and privileges will be [illegible] so that the opportunities offered all [illegible] G. I. P. Railway to all classes of the [illegible] visit Bombay are many and great, long the result will doubtless be beneficial people to public and to the revenues of and the way company. Very large numb to the now be expected to come to Bombay the approaching visit of His Royal Highers may Bombay will certainly be crowded Visiering the ever, will probably have to pay a litle more, and usual for their pleasure trip, and a rise in rs, however of some of the necessaries of life may be ore than to temporarily take place. The B. B. a e value Railway must follow the example set and xpected its quota of visitors from Gujerat and Kat [illegible] furnish [illegible] yswar.

THE late meeting of the Bombay Cham Commerce finally settled the question of unfairness of the imposition under the new tariff of 5 per cent. on long staple cotton, and probably not even Mr. Hope himself would, after all that has been said

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, 24TH SEPT.

Heavy and unparalleled inundation since the 6th days. Half the city is under water. Twenty thousand persons are houseless.

Distress very great.

Try to raise subscriptions for poor and helpless.

River rose yesterday over seven feet above 1868 level. Great destruction of houses, but happily few lives are yet reported lost. The city wall is breached, and the river is now falling.

LATEST NEWS OF THE FLOODS.

AHMEDABAD, 24TH SEPT., 11-55 P. M.

Danger is past though still heavy floods, the heaviest on record; seven feet higher than the great one in 1813.

Both bridges have been swept away. The road to the station is much injured. No traces of native lines or the troops hospital. Immense damage both in and out of the city. Hundreds of houses down, even whole streets are in ruins. Should be seen to realize the destruction done.

The loss of life is not so great as was expected.

Railway Company have collected a great force and material. Will commence a diversion immediately the river subsides.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH SEPT.

The rumour is well authenticated that Lord Napier will resign the Command of the Army in India during the coming Spring.

THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Major I. Upperton, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Lord William Beresford, of the 9th Lancers, and Lieutenant Hardy, of the Rifle Brigade, will form part of H. E. the Viceroy's Personal Staff during H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta.

During the same period, General Runodeep Singh, Sir Jung Bahadoor's brother, will be attached to the Staff of His Royal Highness.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, 23RD SEPT.

The Carlist General Dorregaray has rallied his forces around Estella.

GERMANY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BERLIN, 23RD SEPT.

The *Official German Gazette* lengthily explains the policy of Germany, in reference to the Eastern Question, as being a reserved expectant attitude supporting the wishes of the friendly Powers who are directly interested.

APPOINTMENT OF CARDINALS AND BISHOPS.

ROME, 23RD SEPT.

The Pope has lately held two Consistories, and has appointed six Italian Cardinals, as well as several European and South American Bishops.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO MERV.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23RD SEPT.

The Russian Exploring Expedition up the Valley of the Attreck has returned to its original starting point, the advance to Merv having been rendered impracticable by the exhaustion of the men owing to the excessive heat.

A second expedition is now on the march.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH SEPT.

The s. s. Zambesi, with the outward English Mails, sailed for Bombay at 9 o'clock yesterday evening.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived on the morning of the 18th instant

The Dido arrived on the 22nd instant.

The Kwangtung sailed for Bombay on the 16th instant, and will make a search *en route* for the missing steamer Coromandel.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	98¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¾
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56 11/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£14,375,000	Dec. £62,500
Bills Discounted	£17,875,000	Dec. £187,500
Bullion	£27,562,500	Dec. £5,000

The sum of £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Parana.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Agra.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 24TH SEPT., 7-30 A.M.

Steamer Australis, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 24TH SEPT., 10-16 A.M.

Mail Steamer Keshgar, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 81.

CARWAR, 24th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. 84. Bar. 29·95.

TUTICORIN, 24th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. S. E. 3. Ther. 88. Bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 24th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 8 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th September, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 76. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·81.

THE death is announced of the Rao of Serohi in Rajpootana. It is in his little principality that Mount Aboo is situated.

THE next Overland Mail steamer will leave on Monday week, the 4th of October. The last Monsoon Mail left yesterday.

WE are informed, on good authority, that the subscription list of Mr. Rodway's new paper, the *Royal Tourist*, already numbers one thousand; and that the engagements with correspondents, made up to the present, represent a sum of Rs. 12,000.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Cochin has been invited, in common with other Native Princes, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras, about the beginning of December next. It was very uncertain whether the Cochin Prince would be able to go, in consequence of certain ceremonial observances occurring at the same time, for which his presence was absolutely necessary by traditional usage. His Highness has ultimately resolved to accept the invitation, and will leave his own capital by the 3rd so as to reach Madras on the 5th December next.

A LITHOGRAPHED Chinese circular, on yellow paper, has been extensively placarded over Rangoon, a translation is given in the *Rangoon Mail* as follows:—"Leong Yeon Kee, Governor of Canton, brought three letters from Teo Tsun Soo, a minister of the Emperor of China at Pekin, who has ordered that 49 days be set apart to feast the Chinese evil spirit. There will this year be scarcity of rice and plenty of sickness. Evil spirits will descend to examine and enquire into the sickness. If people do not believe this many will die in September and October. Should any people call you at midnight do not answer; it is not a human being who calls but an evil spirit. Do not be wicked but be good."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Pioneer* about cholera in Delhi and the district around, says:—"During the last few days the daily cholera reports or bulletins have been most satisfactory, and the disease seems to be dying out all over the province. One of the most curious features of the outbreak was that it extended to at least one portion of the brute creation, and the mortality among the cats at Delhi has been very great. Dr. Cunningham is unwilling to believe that the disease to which our feline friends have so largely succumbed is identical with the cholera that attacks ourselves; but Dr. Fair weather considered it is so, and has arrived at this conclusion from evidence and after an investigation which he considers medically conclusive."

THE preparations for carrying out the Madras Harbour Works are progressing. We learn from the *Madras Times* that Mr. May, the local Superintendent of the Madras Harbour Works, has submitted a revised estimate for the works, amounting to 64 lakhs of rupees, and Mr. Bhimaya Saenna, an engineer, who was connected with the Kurrachee Harbour Works, will shortly arrive at Madras for the purpose of assisting in the works. The Government of India have, it is stated, refused to accord their sanction for the construction of the double line of Railway from Avady to Royapooram, which it was proposed to have for bringing laterite for the work. It is considered that the single line might be used for the purpose during the hours at night when it is not otherwise employed.

THE following letter to the *Pioneer* from Mr. R. G. Melvill, who attained an unenvied notoriety by adopting the Mahomedan faith, will be read with interest, together with the remarks of the *Pioneer* which are as follows:—"Interested in the letter from Mr. R. G. Melvill which we published in our correspondence columns on the 14th, we wrote to that gentleman suggesting that he should, if it were possible to do this without too bitterly offending Christian sentiment, furnish our readers with an explanation of the considerations which had induced him to embrace the Mahomedan faith. In reply we have received the following letter":—

SIR,—The only reply I can give to yours of the 16th instant is that I never really adopted the Mahomedan faith. The only explanation of my having for a short time professed the faith appears to be that a 3-years' residence at Sirsa had so far acted on my brain that I was ready to do anything for the sake of a little excitement, without reflecting on the consequences. Those who have seen Sirsa will have no difficulty in crediting this.

Of course I soon repented of my folly and have long since ceased to profess a faith in which I never believed; but I was hurried out of the service without a chance of retracing my steps.

I should be glad to have it generally known that I am a Christian and not a Mahomedan.—R. G. MELVILL."

THE results of the annual course of musketry of the British and native troops serving in the Bengal Presidency have lately been published in general orders. From this we see that Private J. Gardiner, of the 1-14th Regiment, was the best shot amongst the Europeans, obtaining 117 points, Captain W. T. Morgan, of the 2-25th Foot, being the crack shot amongst the officers, with 112-78 points. The 2-1st Foot heads the list of regiments with a figure of merit of 104·77, the best shooting cavalry regiment being the 4th Hussars, with a figure of merit of 37·75. The best shots amongst the native troops were Sepoy Rohim Dad, of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, who scored 165 points with a muzzle-loading Enfield, and Havaldar Gurdul Singh, of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, who scored 160 with a Snider. Of the general results for the year His Excellency says: "The Commander-in-Chief considers that the results show, in the British Army, a general high state of efficiency in the use of the rifle, particularly so in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, the 2nd Battalion 25th King's Own Borderers, and the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment; also that the general progress towards efficiency in the Native Army, especially in the 40th Shahjahanpore Regiment, the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, the 5th Punjab Infantry, armed with Snider rifles, and the 3rd Gurkhas, armed with muzzle loaders, is most satisfactory.

"THE ABODE OF SNOW." *

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Mr. Andrew Wilson's book of travels to "The Abode of Snow," which he calls "Observations on a journey from Chinese Tibet to the Indian Caucasus, through the Upper Valleys of the Himalaya." Mr. Wilson's interesting book has been reviewed at home very extensively and we gave nearly three columns of review from the *Times* a few days ago, which fully describes the contents of the book and very highly praises the author. There are not only well written accounts of adventures and dangers encountered, but there are remarks on places passed through and public characters met with during the journey. The "Abode of Snow," which are worth reading, and a chapter is specially devoted to "Simla Celebrities," in which are passed in review Lord Northbrook, Sir R. Temple, Sir W. Muir, Lord Napier and some others and mixed up therewith are a few pages devoted to observations on the Bengal Famine and the general policy of the Government. It will thus be noticed that Mr. Wilson's book is filled with matters of varied interest, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Wilson's observations on a journey to the "Abode of Snow" will be read with as much pleasure in this country as they appear to have been at home.

* "THE ABODE OF SNOW." Observations on a Journey from Chinese Tibet to the Indian Caucasus, through the Upper Valleys of the Himalaya. By ANDREW WILSON. W. Blackwood and Son. Edinburgh and London 1875.

THE POONA *CAUSE CELEBRE.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Veritas" must be troubled with as defective a memory as the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers. The defendant never denied that he rode his horse on Rotten Row and with clothing on. What he did deny, *all throughout the trial*, was that in riding his horse in the way he did, he in any way broke the law. The allusion of your correspondent to the demolition of gate-posts, sign-boards, &c., is so idiotic that it is difficult to understand how any one but a person possessed of the same capacity of brain as the Railway Magistrate, could have written it. It is about as happy as the appeal to the military authorities to interfere, and both clearly show the weakness of Mr. Rogers' case, and the imbecility of his apologists.—Yours, &c.

BUZ FUZ.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "STUART HAHNEMANN."

THE Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship Stuart Hahnemann, held at Liverpool, before Mr. Mansfield, Magistrate, and Captains Castle and Pryce, assessors, has been concluded.

Mr. Tyndall appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Webster for the owners and representatives of the deceased Captain.

Mr. Henry Claughton, Naval Architect and Surveyor and the designer of the Stuart Hahnemann, gave a detailed description of the dimensions of the vessel. There was nothing unusual in the construction of the hull, and she was not too heavily sparred. She had 130 tons of permanent ballast, consisting of bricks and cement laid between the floor plates, and in his opinion she might with care have brought a cargo from Bombay without a single ounce of moveable ballast. He could only account for her capsizing by the presumption that too much sail was carried.

Mr. William Thomas Mumford, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register at Glasgow, upon whose report a certificate from the Board of Trade was granted to the vessel, said he was of opinion that she was fully but not over sparred. She had reported in favour of a vessel of 1 800 tons very nearly as heavily sparred, and she had never been dismasted—in fact, he had heard that she had never lost even a ropeyarn. The Stuart Hahnemann was an exceptionally-sized ship. In answer to the Court, the witness said he considered the vessel was a safe one under any ordinary circumstances, and his own opinion was that she capsized because she was carrying too much sail at the time.

Mr. H. H. West, Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, was called. He said he surveyed the hull of the Stuart Hahnemann from time to time while she was building, and he did not think she was overmasted; the whole size of the masts and spars was fully up to the ordinary practice for 500 tons, but not over. He could not say he knew of any vessel more heavily sparred in proportion, but he thought, from his experience, that she was a safe ship, even considering her unusual size.

Captain Edgell, who has been a master mariner for many years and is now the surveyor to the London Salvage Association, said he saw the Stuart Hahnemann in the South West India Dock on the 4th of September last, when she was loading outwards for Bombay. His attention was called to her, and he was struck by certain things in her externally. He had never seen an iron merchant sailing ship so heavily sparred, or with so much top hamper; the number of yards (seven) across each mast attracted his attention especially, and he was of opinion that she was very much over-sparred. Having left the dock after inspecting her from various points, he took the train to London and reported the matter to the secretary of his association. He had seen vessels as heavily sparred in proportion to tonnage, but not heavier; and he knew that two of these from Liverpool were dismasted. He formed a very unfavourable opinion of the Stuart Hahnemann, on account of her masts and yards; in fact, everything was too heavy. In his opinion the vessel capsized owing to insufficient ballast and overmasting.

This completed the case on behalf of the Board of Trade. Mr. Webster then proceeded to call evidence to support the case of the owners.

Mr. Milton Stuart, son of the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, the owners of the Stuart Hahnemann," said Captain Van Norden, her Captain, was given the command because of the satisfaction he had afforded in handling other ships belonging to the firm. He was a very sober man, and in fact, almost a teetotaller. In addition to the Captain there were three other certificated officers on board, and the chief mate had been managing foreman stevedore to the Allan Line before he joined this vessel. Captain Van Norden was not restricted in any way as to the quantity of ballast he was to take, nor was any premium or inducement offered him in favour of excessive speed; all he was to receive was a premium of £100 if he brought the ship home to the satisfaction of the owners and free from all claim from the underwriters. The firm were insured to over £6,000 on the vessel, which was built under the special survey of Lloyd's and Liverpool surveyors, and she was also surveyed for the purpose of her carrying Government stores.

William Vine, foreman rigger to the owners, and who superintended the rigging of the Stuart Hahnemann, said the rigging was of the first class. Witness also spoke to the stiffness of the vessel when coming round from Dumbarton to London.

Captain Vanstone, who had sailed with Captain Van Norden when he was master of the Kingston, and who saw the Stuart Hahnemann when she was lying at Bombay, also gave evidence as to her stability, and expressed an opinion that she was amply ballasted on her return journey. He attributed the loss of the vessel to her being too heavily pressed. To Mr. Tyndall: He thought she was sparred according to her tonnage. To Mr. Mansfield: Captain Van Norden did not like a chief officer to shorten sail without telling him. He was a man that carried sail very heavily.

Mr. Milton Stuart, son of the senior member of the firm, was recalled, and gave evidence as to the proportionate quantity of ballast carried by other vessels engaged in the Bombay trade. Their firm did everything to make the sails used extra strong, and in fact, no expense was spared to ensure the very best material for everything about their ships.

Mr. Mansfield—Then it stands to reason that the more you approach to perfection in sails and rigging the greater the chance of capsizing, and therefore the greater the duty of the Captain to be more careful in getting sail down.

Mr. Webster admitted that to be a fair deduction. Captain Tobin, who had been a master mariner since 1845, gave evidence as to the ballast which he had carried in ships bringing cotton from Bombay. It was in possible for even a practical man to attempt to give an opinion upon the amount of ballast a ship would require unless he had some knowledge as to how she acted. An approximate opinion could be formed by knowing the ship's dimensions; he himself generally made his calculations from the fact whether the ship was stiff when she was moved in still water without ballast in her. If a vessel would lie without ballast in Bombay Harbour, on an even keel, he should not hesitate to bring her home without ballast. Mr. Wm. Johns, Assistant to the Chief Surveyor of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, said he had been connected with scientific experiments and ship surveys for 16 years, and was an examiner of the Royal and Naval College. He had not a particle of interest in the result of this inquiry. In the autumn of 1874 he was directed to turn his attention to the stability of ship's in connection with the question of their being dismasted, and for this purpose he was supplied with the particulars of a large number of sailing ships from all parts of the Kingdom. The Stuart Hahnemann proved the stiffest of all the ships with regard to which he had made calculations. Alluding to the expression of opinion by Captain Edgell on the previous day that he should like to see the model a little deeper, he (witness) said if it were deeper it would diminish the stability. Taking all the ballast out of the Stuart Hahnemann she would still be within the measure of safety; the beam was the cause of her excessive stiffness. She was not, in the witnesses opinion, either over-masted or oversparred, and he was satisfied that more heavily masted ships had gone to sea with safety. He did not think it would have been wise to have put much more ballast in her than she had on the voyage in question; and, from the figures furnished him, he concluded that she must have been a stiffer ship on her homeward than on her outward voyage. There were scores of similar ships to the Stuart Hahnemann carrying double top-gallant yards, and as heavily sparred in proportion. Being asked his opinion as to the cause of the loss of the vessel, he said he could come to no other conclusion than that she was carrying an amount of sail and heeling to an extent which, with a rising wind and squally weather, would place her on any other vessel in the first class in imminent peril, if struck by a squall, of getting her topgallantsails under weather, and losing the stability she had been obtaining from the bulwarks. The Stuart Hahnemann had 34,000 square feet of canvas set when she was lost; when H. M. S. Captain capsized she had 8,000 square feet of canvas. This being the case on the part of the owners and of the Captain, Mr. Webster addressed the court, and remarked that Messrs. Stuart and Douglas had been shipowners for the space of 35 years, and, as could be assumed from the evidence, did not measure their interest in their ships by the amount of money they derived from them, but personally exercised every precaution that could conduce to their safety. With regard to the inquiry itself, the learned counsel admitted that he could not ask the court to exonerate the deceased Captain from all blame, and then addressed himself to the only two points upon which he apprehended the vessel could be attacked—those relating first to the ballast, and, secondly, to the masts and spars—asking the court to find that the ship was a perfectly good ship, and that when she left Bombay she was perfectly seaworthy. The real solution of the catastrophe, he suggested, was, that the Captain was over confident in the sail-carrying capacity of his vessel and over-pressed the ship.

The inquiry then closed, and Mr. Mansfield intimated that the court would report as soon as possible to the Board of Trade.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut Maltby, Mrs Bennett and infant, and Sub-Lieut Herkley.

For Brindisi—Mr A Dick Cunningham and Mr Gasper Gregory.

For Venice—Major Shoturton and Captain Charles.

For Aden—Mr Alex Sugon and Mr S J Cohen.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
Sept.	21st, Tuesday	0 03	0 10	0 12
,,	22nd, Wednesday	0 16	0 30	0 0
,,	23rd, Thursday	0 16	0 11	0 54
		0 35	0 51	0 66
Previously Registered		81 19	73 31	85 24
Total fall up to date.		81 54	73 82	86 90

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL AT MAZAGON.

	Donations	Monthly Subscriptions.
Previously acknowledged	Rs. 2,725	Rs. 117
W H Mayor	5	...
Geo W Watson	5	1
S G Isham	10	...
N M Nanji	10	...
G W Popkiss	5	...
F T Atkins	5	...
W O Punnett	10	5
C Gouveia	...	5
J T Hathornthwa	20	...
K T B-st	20	...
O Codrington	50	15
G A B	10	3
J Gomes da Cunha	20	5
J P Jervoise	100	50
Thos Blair	...	10
A Tait	10	...
Alfred Woolley	10	...
Rev Stead	10	...
J Counsell	10	2
Mrs Brantom	...	2
S Solomon	20	3
N Robert	5	...
Mrs Hubbard	...	1
G Macdonald	10	...
W Rodgers	10	...
E Freeborn	10	2
	3,090	221

Sept. 24.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, held on the 23rd September, the rewere present:—Captain Georg F. Henry, Chairman; G. A. Barnett, Esq., Dr. Blaney, Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M. D., Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq., Surgeon-Major Hewlett, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 14th instant were confirmed.

Read the following from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee:—

Girgaum, 14th Sept. 1875.

H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I do not intend to take any fees as a member of the Town Council.—I have, &c.

DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

Recorded.

Read the following report of the Works Committee on the draft terms of agreement proposed by the Port Trust for the supply of water to the shipping:—

From the Works Committee; to the Chairman, Town Council.

16th Sept. 1875.

SIR,—We have the honour to report that at a meeting held this day we considered (as per resolution of the Council, dated 14th September) the terms of the draft agreement proposed by the Port Trustees regarding the water-supply to the shipping, and that we beg to recommend as follows:—

Clause 1. That this be agreed to.

2. That this be rejected.

3. That, accepting the proposition of the Port Trustees that Mazagon Bunder affords the best site for the delivery of water to the shipping, this be approved.

4. That this be agreed to.

5. That the existing condition of the water-supply in consequence of the non-completion of the Tooleee Works scheme does not warrant the discussion of this subject at the present moment.

6. These are disposed of by the decision on No. 5 as above. Copy of the draft agreement as amended hereto.—We have, &c.

SURGEON-MAJOR COOK,
" HEWLETT,
THOMAS BLANEY,
G. A. BARNETT,
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Elphinstone Circle 8th Sept. 1875.

AT a meeting held in the office of the Bombay Port Trust this day, there were present—Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E., Chairman, Port Trust; Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E. Trustee; F. Mathew, Esq. Trustee; H. F. Jacomb, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner; R. G. Walton, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality. In attendance—G. E. Ormiston, Esq., Acting Chief Engineer, Port Trust, and G. Manson, Esq., Secretary. Colonel Hancock was voted to the Chair.

Regarding the supply of water to the shipping, it was—

1. Agreed that the supply of water to the Shipping should cease to be drawn from Carnac Bunder pipe, as soon as possible.

2. The Municipal Commissioner agrees to recommend to the Town Council that a pipe should, for this purpose, be laid to Mazagon Bunder at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000, on condition that the Port Trust advance the money. The Municipality to agree to repay the amount, and interest at 4½ per cent., in six years.

3. Agreed that the arrangement to supply water for the shipping at one-fourth the town rate, made between the Municipality and the Harbour Board in 1867, should remain in force until the expiry of the term then agreed upon—viz., ten years.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R. E., Chairman.

Resolved that the report of the Works Committee be approved and adopted. Considered claim of Mr. Eduljee Aderjee Homejee for compensation in respect of land taken from him for the improvement of Oomercarry sewer road. The Council on the 23rd March sanctioned the taking up of 37 square yards of ground at Rs. 8 per square yard. Mr. Eduljee Aderjee Homejee contended the ground was rendered useless to him, and appealed to the Bombay Sessions who (on the 12th September) decided that they were unable to interfere, but intimated that, in their opinion, the whole of the ground should be taken up by the Municipality at Rs. 8 per yard.

Resolved that having regard to the opinion expressed by the Court of Petty Sessions, the whole of Mr. Eduljee Aderjee Homejee's ground, amounting to 87 yards be taken up, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make the best terms he can for cost within the time stated and in disposing of the portion not required. This case not to be taken as forming a precedent.

Considered claim of the executors of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner for compensation on account of alleged damage (cutting down of trees) to his property at Bhandoop during Major Tulloch's water-supply survey. It was resolved that the Executive Engineer's recommendation for the settlement of the claim by the payment of Rs. 500 be approved.

Dr. Blaney presented copy of the Municipal Act III. of 1872 as amended by the Sub-Committee, and it was resolved that the altered copy be circulated to the Council, and that a special meeting for its consideration be held on Saturday, the 2nd proximo, at half-past one p.m.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the conveyance from Mrs. Outumbai, widow of Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, of 472 square yards of ground in old Hanooman Lane at Rs 35 per year.

The Municipal Commissioner stated the terms of which he proposed to compromise the claim of Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundee in respect of the land alleged to have been taken from him in 1865 for the construction of the Fort Market. The original claim was Rs. 30 000, but Mr. Sorabjee was now willing to settle the case on the following terms:—1. Payment of his costs and the value of the ground taken less the area covered by the passage next referred to from him.

2. The construction of a passage to give access from the rear of his house in Rampart Row, East. The value of the ground, 80 square yards, to be assessed by the Collector of Bombay, but no claim for mesne profits to be admitted.

Resolved, that sanction be given to the expenditure requisite for carrying out the compromise recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. An application for the following sum from Mr. Kelly, Surya Rajana, of 400 square yards of ground required for the improvement of 14th Cumatepoore Street was withdrawn by the Commissioner, as the funds for street improvement are limited and the thoroughfare is unimportant.

IRISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Masonic Designs and Napkins to match, of a superior quality suitable for Grand Lodges or Lodges about to be formed, well worthy of the inspection of the Crafts. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Lloyd's Steamer Arabus from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay at noon on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Sajoo Abdoola was yesterday charged by Chunda, woman, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted her on the previous day, and having been found guilty, was sent to jail for one month.

STEALING WHISKEY.—Antone Francis was charged, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with having stolen a bottle of whiskey belonging to Mr. W. Richardson, and having been found guilty was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment

ASSAULT.—Cumali Ameer was charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted Ameena, woman, and having been convicted, before Mr. Nana Morojee, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 15 to keep the peace.

TORTURE.—A bullock-driver was yesterday convicted, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having cruelly tortured his bullocks by using them while in an unfit state, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The charge was preferred by Mr. Smith, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A Portuguese named Pedro Antone was convicted yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having been found in the illegal possession of a pair of carriage lamps belonging to Merwanjee Dadabhoy and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A DISORDERLY CLERK.—An Eurasian, named William Heap, who was described as a clerk, was brought up in charge of Inspecter Longden at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 2, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the presiding Magistrate.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Babajee Tookaram, the prisoner in the above case, was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting, and the evidence of the Police Surgeon having been taken, he was convicted and committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.—In Chambers, at the High Court yesterday, Mrs. Massey, wife of Mr. Massey, Inspector in the employ of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, presented a petition to Sir Charles Sargent praying to be allowed to sue in *forma pauperis* for a judicial separation and maintenance. The petition has been referred for report to the Paupers Attorney, Mr. L. Fletcher.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the Cricket tent, at 5-30 P.M. to-day:—

Quadrille	Babil and Bijou	Riviere.
Overture	Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Valse	Court Beauties	Coote.
Fantasia	Echoes of the Night	Riviere.
Galop	Valentine	Relle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT IN A MUSJID.—Abdoola Hajee was convicted yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of having stolen a pair of shoes belonging to Shaik Ismael Ameen, from the Jackria Musjid on the preceding night. The complainant had gone into the Musjid to pray and left his shoes near the entrance door. While he was engaged in his devotions the prisoner was seen to take the shoes away. His Worship having heard the evidence, sent the prisoner to jail for two months, with hard labour.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE 56TH REGIMENT AT KURRACHEE.—On the 25th August, Sir William Merewether, C. B., K. C. S. I, the Commissioner of Sind, in presence of the ladies and gentlemen of the station, presented prizes, in connection with the late Prize Rifle Meeting of H. M.'s 56 h, amounting in value to Rs. 1,700, to the successful winners during the Annual Rifle meeting of this regiment. The meeting lasted from the 16 h to the 25 h August, both days inclusive, and the fact that more than half as much money again was given in prizes than on any previous occasion, is sufficient proof of the success of this year's meeting. The targets used were the old Wimbledon pattern, with square bull's eyes and centres. The principal feature in the meeting was the presentation by the officers of H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment of a very handsome cup, value Rs. 130, to be competed for by the regiment alone. For this prize it was decided to divide the Champion's Match into two series, and to allow the 30 highest in the 1st series to compete in the 2nd for the cup. The winner of the Champion's Match has to compete in the Rifle gathering 150 to 800 yards. Rifle Oaks 200 and 500 yards, Rifle Derby 400 and 600 yards, and Sweepstakes 500 yards, the points obtained at these distances all counting for the prize. This was won by Sergeant Hudson, Drum Major, with the very good score of 252 points. The 2nd series was competed for at three distances—viz., 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance, and was won by Private Baldry, who receives the cup, with a score of 64 points. A strong wind prevailed during the whole of the meeting, and the men had to contend with old ammunition No. VI, dated 1868. There were two ladies' prizes; one open to all Europeans, won by Colour-Sergeant Tuck; the other open to the gentlemen of the station, won by Lieutenant Newbury, Adjutant 56th, Colonel Laughton and Lieutenant Prickett being ties for second. In the latter prize there were 40 competitors, a significant fact. Lieutenant Prickett, Instructor of Musketry, acted as Secretary, and, together with Sergeant-Instructor Moulton, carried out all the arrangements.—*Sind News*, Sept. 20.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, delivered judgment in the above case. It was an appeal from a judgment given by Mr. Justice Marriott on the 10th September 1874, dismissing the suit with costs. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Beevey, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the defendant and respondent.

This suit was brought to recover from the Secretary of State for India in Council, the defendant, Rs. 13,93,463 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach of an agreement made in the month of March 1864 between the plaintiff and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, for the lease of the Coorla Hill, and of which agreement the Secretary of State became the assignee by purchase. The first contract relating to the hill between the plaintiff and the Elphinstone Company was made in the year 1863, and by letters dated the 10th of July in that year. In the first of these letters addressed by Messrs. Nicol and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company, to the plaintiff, the former stated the terms under which it was understood the plaintiff would permit the removal of material from the hill, the principle of that arrangement being stated to be "that mutual advantages are intended, the excavation may be proceeded with in such a manner, as in the opinion of Mr. Scott (the then engineer of the company) and surveyor of the plaintiff may render the ground more convenient for building, and this being complied with no limit to be placed by you (plaintiff) in the quantity that may be removed." By the second of these letters the plaintiff accepted the terms of Messrs. Nicol and Co. By a third letter of the same date Messrs Nicol and Co. corrected a clerical error in their former letter. Earth was removed from the hill under the arrangement contained in the letters of the 10th July 1863, until the month of March 1864, when the agreement upon which this suit was brought was entered into. The agreement was undated, but would seem to have been entered into between the 5th and 13th of March 1864. No plan was annexed to the agreement, nor did any appear to have been in existence when it was signed, but it appeared that a plan was prepared in Mr. Scott's office for the purposes of the agreement, and was generally approved by Mr. Taylor on the 13th of March 1864. This was the plan under which the excavation was carried on, and copies of it were referred to in or annexed to the agreement dated the 30th of April 1870 made between the Elphinstone Company and the Secretary of State and the subsequent conveyance between the same parties. The immediate object of the new agreement would appear from the plaintiff's correspondence to be to prevent the hill being excavated below certain levels and thus rendered unfit for building purposes. No formal agreement was ever prepared. Besides Coorla Hill, another small hill, not referred to in the agreement, was the subject of a verbal understanding between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Scott, and the Elphinstone Company were at liberty to remove earth from this hill down to the level. All the earth allowed to be removed from this hill had been removed in 1868. The Elphinstone Company continued to remove earth from Coorla Hill and to pay rent under the agreement until the end of April 1870. In the year 1870, the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Act XX. of 1870, under an agreement dated the 30th of April 1870, made between the Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Secretary of State of the other part, became the purchaser of all the rights, interest, and estate of the Elphinstone Company, including their rights and interests in the Coorla Hill. In the month of May 1870 the Coorla Hill was made over by the Elphinstone Company to the local Government at Bombay, and by letters dated the 5th and 13th of June 1872, and made between the Elphinstone Company of the first part, the liquidators of that Company of the second part, and the

awarded the prize. However, it is to be hoped for the credit of the Supreme Council and the Public Works Department, that Sir Andrew will get it. There were three entries for Class XX. The Cleverest dog, to which no prize was awarded on the ground. Then there were three entries for 1st Class Setters, but none of them were considered entitled even to a 3rd Class prize, although Major Sartorius's Belle, was commended, as also was Miss Turner's Rover. In the Miscellaneous Class, Major Filgate's Alpine Mastiff Furos, took the 1st prize, and a Maltese Poodle, the property of Mr. Pollard, the second. Under this head also, the dogs exhibited by Mrs. Swinburn, Mr. Mercer and Colonel Marshall, were commended. The Commander-in-Chief's prize of Rs. 25 for soldier's dogs, was not awarded yesterday; there were seven entries for this prize. Altogether there were about 140 dogs exhibited, some of them deserving of considerable notice; for it is not to be thought that, because the committee awarded a particular dog a first place, that the animal was by any means a first-rate specimen of the breed to which he belonged. Still, few had anticipated that Simla would produce such a large variety of dogs, and everyone was pleasantly surprised and taken with the novelty of the thing. The members of the commercial community closed their houses by mutual consent, for half a day. Everyone appeared to have gone to Annandale, and, as a friend remarked, for several hours in the midst of a busy week, Simla looked like Sunday.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND A NATIVE.

(Indian Daily News.)

SOMETHING, nay, even much, has been said lately about intercourse between Natives and Europeans, and the want of courtesy, &c., of one race towards the other. The following is the experience of a native gentleman on a recent occasion:—

A native gentleman lately waited upon an Englishman (a magistrate), and had rather a lengthy conference with the *Sahib* on various subjects—the most interesting of which was the topic on the British Government in India. The Baboo, who was happily a man of a diff-rent stamp, and whose visit was more from a desire to cultivate acquaintance, than any other motives which generally actuate natives to see Englishmen, especially the officials of Government, had no hesitation whatever in laying bare before the magistrate, who seemed to be very anxious to be enlightened on the subject, the real feelings of the teeming millions of Bengal, so far as his knowledge went of regarding them, he was palpable or otherwise to the gentleman. The Baboo commenced saying, that the utterances in public meetings and the official reports, seldom give a faithful report of the real feelings of the people. The newspapers, sometimes do, but even they are not always correct, as the editors have to depend on committees to confer with the people themselves and their knowledge regarding their inward feelings, is therefore based on the information given to them by their correspondents and informants—chiefly gleaned from hearsay. To speak the truth—the Hindoos do not so much relish the British Government as they did the Government of the Hindoo Rajahs—like Rama (the Hero of the Ramayen) Vikrama ditto, &c. There is an adage called *Ram Rajna*, (living in the Kingdom of Rama) which the natives make use of, when one's position is quite comfortable and unmolested from any quarters. But that the British Government is far superior to the Mahomedan Government, under the Moghul or the Pathans, is universally admitted, and the Mahomedans themselves, (except a few fanatics) candidly say that such is the case. The Government of John Company, popularly called "Company Bahadoor," contrasted with the tyrannical and anarchical rule of Nawab Serajoodowlah, was welcomed by the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa as an inestimable boon conferred on them by the All-merciful, and they felt themselves as happy as if they had been transferred from hell to heaven. But unfortunately they are not so contented *now* as they were *before*. The people say that in the Co.'s *mookook*, while on the one hand their lives and properties were safe, on the other hand the edibles and other necessaries of life were very cheap, and, having no taxes to pay or to bear any oppression, usually attendant on their realization, they used to cultivate earth and pursue other hereditary avocations, and lived quietly and contentedly in their own homesteads, without having any occasion to go abroad in quest of a living. They, indeed, there were no dispensaries, no hospitals, no schools, no post offices, no pucca roads, &c., in the interior—but *cui bono*? The Kobirajes could cure their diseases, the Goorooes could impart the knowledge in writing and arithmetic that their sons required—they had no occasion to post letters to a distant part of the country, and that they felt no great inconvenience in walking on the muddy roads. Now, under *khas* Government there is a multiplicity of titles both English and native, and a lot of honorary appointments of different grades, but these only serve to gratify the ambition of the aristocracy. Now, there is a Judge on the bench of the High Court, there are some Sudder Allahs and Small Court Judges, a great many Monsiffs, large batch of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. Some Assistant Surgeons, some District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, some Inspecting Post masters, some high-salaried professors and school Inspectors, some Executive and Assistant Engineers, some Financial Assistants and Head Assistants and so forth. These only benefit (say) about one thousand of their educated countrymen of the middle class, who pant after Government situations, but these have in no way contributed to better the condition of the people. The Baboo observed that if the people of Bengal would have no taxes to pay in any shape whatever, viz., either direct to Government or to the Municipality or to the zemindars (who ultimately recoup themselves by levying cesses from their tenants), and that if the edibles become as cheap as they were before the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857, whether by the stoppage of exportation or adopting any other means, they would consider themselves as the happiest people under the sun, and, even if a Royal Proclamation would emanate from Her Majesty when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is here that "having ruled India for a period of 120 years, and taught the native of the country the art of Government," the kind hearted and generous people of England have thought fit to quit the country altogether, and leave her to be governed by her own sons. The peasantry of Bengal would flock round His Royal Highness and supplicate the Prince with tears in their eyes, "For goodness's sake don't leave us in such a helpless state. Having lived under foreign rule for nine centuries together, we have been incapable of governing ourselves—please prevail on the kind mother to withdraw Her Proclamation."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

"BRAIN AND INTELLECT."

(Pall Mall Budget.)

IN the last number of the *Lancet* there is an interesting paper by Dr. Lawson, pathologist to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, on the relation subsisting between the weight of the brain and the extent of the intellectual powers of human beings. It appears from the investigations of the writer and his colleagues that not only persons of great mental capacity, but also lunatics, occasionally possess brains which are considerably heavier than the average brains possessed by ordinary but sane people. The average weight of the brain, according to Dr. Lawson, is commonly accepted to be forty-nine ounces in men and forty-four ounces in women. If we remember rightly it is placed about an ounce higher for either sex in Quain's "Anatomy." But the point is unimportant as regards the conclusions at which Dr. Lawson has arrived. Some of the heaviest brains, the weight of which has been accurately ascertained, were those of Cuvier, 64 oz.; Abercrombie, 63 oz.; Goodsir, 57 5 oz.; Sir J. Simpson, 54 oz.; Daniel Webster, 53·5 oz.; and Dr. Chalmers, 53 oz. Against these six names of more or less distinction, Dr. Lawson gives the weights of the brains of six lunatics who died at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum. They were 58 oz. in two cases, 58·5 oz., 59·5 oz., 60·5 oz., and 61 oz. None of these equal in weight the brain of either Cuvier or Abercrombie. But Dr. Lawson observes that perhaps if all the elements of the case were to be considered, the heaviest adult brain on record might be found to be that of a senile dement who died in the West Riding Asylum at the age of seventy. His brain was found to weigh 61 oz. Following the generally accepted principle that the brain loses weight to the extent of an ounce in each decennial period, this man's brain, after allowance has been made for physiological diminution, may be presumed to have weighed, when he was at the age of forty, no fewer than 64 oz. But in this case pathological supplemented physiological changes, and the more rapid atrophy which accompanies senile dementia justifies the conclusion that at the time of his maturity this man's brain may have outweighed that of Cuvier. Moreover, out of 705 patients who have died in the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, the weight of brain was found to be in all cases little if anything below the average as stated by Dr. Lawson. Among rather more than 300 insane women at the same establishment, the brains were found weighing from 50 to 56 oz., which, in proportion, were equal to male brains of 55 58, 60, and 61 oz. Relatively speaking, says Dr. Lawson, these insane women had more brains than Chalmers, Webster, Simpson, Goodsir, and many others adduced as illustrations of the statement that great size of brain usually accompanies great intellectual capacity. Similarly with regard to criminal lunatics; though the average weight of brain, among a single dozen of these, examined by Dr. Orange of Broadmoor, is an ounce and a half under the general male average, there are in that limited number two brains which exceed that of Chalmers in weight, and one which outweighs those of Chalmers, Daniel Webster, and Sir Simpson, and is within half an ounce of being equal that of Goodsir. Small-headed people may take comfort from these statistics. But assuming equal quality superior quantity of brain would, as it is natural to assume on grounds of physiological analogy, unmistakably tell in the result.

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THE MILITARY FUTURE OF GERMANY.

UNDER this title Colonel Charles C. Chesney, R.E., has contributed an article to "Macmillan's Magazine" for September, from which we make the following extract:—

"Those who would understand the exigencies of Berlin politicians and the anxieties of Berlin strategists, must avoid the error our press has of late very generally fallen into, of treating the question of the future of Germany as though it were something that has to be discussed exclusively between herself and France. The days are altogether past when the 'Duel of the Nations' could mean nothing else than individual struggle between that which was and that which now is the new empire in Europe. All arguments and reflections that ignore the fact that there are other great empires, whose policy must seriously influence the statesmen of Germany, rest on too partial a view of the European situation to be worth earnest discussion. The solution of any great international problem of our time must be sought for beyond the limits of the often-repeated struggle between France and Germany. Many persons, reasoning from what lies on the surface only, and assuming with truth that facts obvious to a chance observer of things in France cannot possibly be hid from the watchful observance of Berlin, declared their belief that as Count Moltke could have nothing to fear from the French army, the designs imputed to him in May, on authority which is hardly controvertible, could never have actually existed. Now the premises of this argument are all sound enough. France really has not under arms three-fourths of the peace establishment of her warlike neighbour. It is only within the last month that her War Office has taken the first step towards training even the first instalment of the future reserve that is to fill it up to a field army; whilst every German reservist is trained and ready for his place at call. If forced into the struggle now, she would undoubtedly enter it under far less favourable conditions than those of 1870 as regards her own part; whilst the German forces would not only be strengthened by the prestige of victory, and the advantages of experience on their side, but would be found more complete and fit throughout at every point than was the case five years ago."

"It would be a mistake in discussing this subject to speak as if Germany and France were alone of any account in Europe. The new empire which threw its shadow across the Continent was only one of four great Powers of the first class among whom the military supremacy of the world was distributed. It therefore became important to inquire what were the future possibilities against which German statesmen and strategists felt themselves urged to provide. "Putting France for the present altogether aside for the very sufficient reason that she cannot hopefully play the leading part in the near military future of Europe, and knows this well enough not to attempt it, we must fix our attention on Austria, or Russia, or both together, as the real cause of German uneasiness. If Germany has really any possible foe she counts menacing to her newly won greatness, that foe cannot be found in France, much less in the smaller independent States. It must be sought, therefore, in the two great empires that border her to the south and east. The supposed danger can hardly come from Austria. She knows as well her want of that unity against which she would have to contend; her statesmen are so fully aware of the internal difficulties that would arise upon the rear of her armies if a single-handed contest with Germany were forced upon her; her whole political administration is not merely served into two conflicting jealous parts by that dual system which is the charter of her modern life, but so complex, slow, and feeble as compared to that of the German empire, that these facts alone, which are too patent to be ignored at home or abroad, would be sufficient guarantees for her quietude if not absolutely attacked by her formidable neighbour. Above all, eight millions of her motley population—the most intelligent, active, and wealthy—the races that make up Austro-Hungary—would give their sympathies wholly to her foe, if Vienna broke with Berlin to-morrow. In men Austria can as little hope to rival Germany numerically as to match her inferior races with the lordly Germanic blood of Pomerania and Brandenburg. In proportion to her income, Austria is at present by far the most economical of the great Powers of the Continent. For whilst Germany is spending 26 per cent. of the national receipts on her armaments, France 30, and Russia no less than 36 per cent., Austria is content with an outlay of less than 20 per cent. And this at a time when Germany is known to have relieved her own exchequer of all the direct expenses of fortifications, military rail roads, and re-armaments by the use of the French indemnity. There could be no more patent proof than this hard pecuniary fact, that Austria does not intend to maintain the same power with her ancient rival by force of arms. Hitherto we have been but clearing the ground. It has been our object to show that there is but one power left in Europe which Germany has any cause to fear—that formidable Muscovite Empire, in attempting to subdue which at the height of his power, Napoleon spent all his strength in vain, and prepared his own ruin in the strain of the effort. The great motive powers which make for war—ambition, distrust, dislike, envy of each other's greatness, and clashing interests—are busily astir in both these empires. German officers avow it to be their next duty to the Fatherland to chastise the Muscovite pride. On their side, all the better class of Russians, the strictly German party only excepted, never cease to declare at home and abroad, their strong conviction that the new empire will sooner or later fasten a quarrel on the old. Russia, indeed, remaining as she is, her standing army little larger numerically than that of her neighbour, and inferior in every other condition that brings victory, would be an almost certain prey to German attack. But Russia does not intend so to remain. From the peasant to the Czar her people all have the conviction that sacrifice and exertion are necessary to give back to their beloved empire the military primacy she claimed under Alexander I and Nicholas. They are resolved to undergo whatever is necessary for this end. It is the full knowledge of these schemes and of the possible effect of their accomplishment on Germany which keeps the weary brains at Berlin in a state of tension. The essence of the great change lately made in the laws of the Russian empire is not merely to extend military liability to all classes, but to shorten greatly the duration of its length. Instead of the soldier being with the colours from seven to ten years, as before, he is to remain no more than six in any case, the bulk of the line only four, and large portions, under special conditions, for much shorter periods. Recent calculations in a Russian military journal prove that, when the law comes into full working, the yearly contingent taken into the ranks will be just double the old standard, and the number of trained men passed out yearly into the reserve for call to the ranks in war will be at least three-fold what it has ever hitherto been, even when the *cadres* were kept at the lowest by the premature discharge of men for economy's sake. The task of training the whole mass of recruits to be thus suddenly brought in is to be assigned to the so-called 'local' and 'garrisoned' battalions, the whole form and functions of which are to be modified with a view mainly to this end. But at the first sound of war the functions of these two classes separate. The local battalions, becoming local regiments, are to undertake the whole care of internal order. The garrison battalions, each calling up reserve men to complete it to the full strength of a war regiment of four battalions, are to be ready to act as a second line to the field army proper, performing, in fact, very much the same functions as the German Landwehr did so efficiently in France in the late war. It is calculated that the twenty-nine garrison battalions now maintained can thus be made to call nearly one hundred and twenty, at a few weeks' notice, to the effective forces, moved to meet the enemy. Another step of great importance is to change and enlarge the regimental *cadres* of the guards and line, so as to provide that each one on moving may leave a depot battalion behind it, which is to be completed and maintained constantly, after mobilization, at a strength of a thousand men, and is specially charged with supplying the losses suffered by the regiment in the field. As there are stated to be 199 regiments on the Russian list, the new scheme provides in round numbers 200 of such battalions, being a further addition to the fighting force of the nation in time of war, though not intended in this case to imitate the German regiments, and take active service in the field as distinct units, but to send their men on in detachments. But these two new creations will soon be found insufficient to absorb the rapidly growing lists of reserved men. At the end of fifteen years' working of the law, it has been calculated there will be a surplus of at least a quarter of a million soldiers passed through the ranks with varying length of service (in very special cases this may be contracted even to three months) for whom no room is found in active or local and depot forces. Provision is therefore made in the scheme for the formation of independent reserve battalions to specially include this surplus; and it is calculated that these, with the other additions already noticed, but exclusive of the local regiments (which are supposed not to move even in case of war), will add a round half-million to the regular field army. But, as this is itself—on the new footing proposed—placed at the estimated strength of a clear million and a half, it follows that, when Russia has carried out her projects to completion, she will be able to summon under arms at the sound of war no less than two millions of effective trained soldiers, besides garrisoning her soil with others, for domestic purposes and adding to them, in case of invasion, a Landsturm of very formidable dimensions. The statistical calculation is that the four years' classes liable will average 500,000 men each, and with all possible deductions 250,000; so that Russia is deliberately providing a third million of men to be called out as her home defensive army in support of the two millions to be arrayed directly against the enemy. And the law finally provides that all the remaining men of this Opoltcheni, or Landsturm, are to be enrolled and armed locally in case of war in such small bodies as may cause least inconvenience. Their numbers, at the end of the first fifteen years, are variously estimated, but by no one at less than two millions; completing the actual armed forces of all kinds, therefore, to a grand total of five millions of men at the least. Such being Russia's resolve, should it make Germany tremble for her security? The first answer is that if Russia and Germany alone stood face to face, the latter would neither feel, nor have serious cause to feel, the uneasiness she is reproached with. It is our conviction that if this struggle came we should see peace dictated at Moscow on German terms as certainly as we have seen it prescribed at Vienna and Paris. The real problem of Germany's military future lies in the dangerous contingency of her having to encounter a powerful enemy on either flank—in plain words, to meet the double attack of France and Russia leagued against her. It is for this dread ordeal the new Empire is deliberately preparing. The danger lies in the possible simultaneous assault from the east by Russia, whilst France uses her share on the Rhine; and it is to ward off such a double attack that the military policy of Berlin is directed. That the double contest thus prepared for will ever come in our day, or what its issue should it come, are questions no prudent man would pretend to give absolute answer to. All that it is safe to assert is that, unless thoroughly reformed, as well as largely augmented the Russian army would be shattered by the Germans; and that the French, however well reorganised, should accomplish the march to Berlin, which would naturally be attempted, could only be possible after long delay before the frontier fortresses, or by passing between them at so great an apparent risk as, strategically speaking, would require the highest military genius to conceive and carry out the plan with any hope of success. When each of these three powers has done all it would desire to do, the probabilities of success seem still to lie on the side of the Empire which is central in situation, united in heart and coolly and skilfully prepared for the event. Were we compelled to prophecy, we should not hesitate to say that Germany's chances, viewed thus distantly, seem to weigh down those of her supposed adversaries, who could not possibly rely on the union and promptitude of action with which they would certainly be met."

BARRISTERS.

(Globe.)

IT is said that the influence of race is not to be got over, that time does not alter it, or climate materially change it. Irishmen are aggressive in America; Scotchmen canny in Bengal; and our own countrymen are a nation of shopkeepers with agents in every capital in the civilised world. But the relationship which the practice of the same profession discloses amongst the members of it is less recognisable. Doctors, perhaps, would be generally set down as agreeable, and there is little difficulty in picking them out at a dinner-table. There was a time when barristers could be detected by their whiskers, there being a particular mode of wearing that adornment largely affected by the members of the common law bar. But of late years these distinctions, founded upon dress or outward guise, have been less trustworthy. All men are very much of the same pattern in these days, and except that military men have a better carriage and actors are smooth-faced, it would be hard to come to conclusions as to a man's profession from his appearance.

And yet there is the typical barrister whom we would all recognise. We feel we should know the description, even though we might not know the man. And perhaps the most striking point of distinction is that he is the only man who delights in that tiresome and intolerable the litigious view of the subject under discussion forcing itself upon him. Dickens has described a certain lawyer's clerk as appearing, whenever he made any statement in private life, gravely to be sworn. That is the exaggerated manner; but the atmosphere of doubt with which a question may be surrounded, the continual weighing of evidence, the rejecting of statements in which other people would put implicit confidence, the perception of an utterly improbable and unforseen view of the subject—all these are characteristics of the legal mind, and characteristics which follow their owner into private life. But if we would form our true estimate of this particular branch of professional men, we must follow the barrister into court. A flat fish swimming in the Brighton Aquarium has a natural beauty and an undeniable grace. It in no way resembles the awkward flounder that flaps about in ungainly torture when it is hauled up out of its native element. And so with the barrister in the court-house; and, robed and wigged, his foot is, so to speak, once more upon its native heather.

Very persuasive and very apt, armed at all points, and his armour all offensive—driving the points well into you—before one of Her Majesty's judges, with his respectable witnesses behind him and his respectable client in front, the Barrister opens his case and details his grievances. A man notably who has had great experience of life, and of many kinds of life, and yet a man who has faith; for he comes into this court, and he brings his client into this court, knowing how just are our laws, and appealing with confidence to the wisdom of a British jury, "and not merely to your wisdom, gentlemen, but to the good sense of [illegible], and above all, to your common sense." And the plaintiff being put into the box, dexterously manipulated by the Barrister, narrates the subject matter for which he seeks redress, and pours forth the details of his wrongs. A man of faith counsel for the plaintiff shows himself to be at this early stage of the proceedings, whose experience should make him know, and whose knowledge makes him hope. Presently entanglements will arise, and difficulties—legal and otherwise—be developed, but now he has confidence in his case, in his client, in the view my lord will take of the law, and in the compensating powers and inclinations of the jury. A patient, quiet, and, above all, honest, free, outspoken, frank man to a monomaniac trying to defend—nay, drawing attention to the impossibility of defending—certain hasty words spoken by the plaintiff, regretting them deeply, "as my client regretted them then. I am sure, gentlemen, and regrets them now" ("regrets them now" in a stage whisper from the counsel on the other side). It is impossible not to be won over by this frank allowance of the full measure of censure.

Then the legal difficulties arise. Now—addressing my lord—he becomes very apt, very ingenious. Perhaps a little less of that frankness hitherto so charming, perhaps a little more of that wire-drawing and hair-splitting said to characterise his profession. He displays wonderful readiness to reply and quickness to distinguish. He is armed against all emergencies. He has an answer for every suggestion, a way out of every difficulty, a marvellous facility for showing that a case apparently "on all fours" with that which he is advocating really differs from it, or that a decision obviously hostile to his view may be reconciled to it in principle. It is recorded of him that on one occasion, being asked for the charter party of Noah's Ark, he replied that he had it with him, and was ready to produce it on the sitting of the court the following morning. When the plaintiff's case is concluded and the defence set up, he comes once more in a new guise—obstructive, inappeasable, deprecatory. He silently discounts the statements of witnesses hostile to his cause, hinting at doubts and improving upon hesitation. With a busy hand he notes down remarks which he comments on, and remarks which he reserves for comment, always, however, with an eye to the jury, and a kind of stagemanager knowledge of effect.

And, when he rises to address them, the old frankness, the old persuasiveness returns. He has assimilated to himself the injuries of his client, and his eloquence has a true ring about it, and overflows with a sympathy which the jury, however distinguished, at a moment endured. It is recorded that one particular plaintiff was heard by the jury to state that he never knew how much he had suffered till he listened to his counsel describing the condition of bodily pain and mental prostration in which the accident had left his client. On that occasion he speaks with a full heart. As he warms to his subject his voice rises, he grows grave and impressive, or witty and sarcastic, or withering and indignant. He ignores the judge, he sees nothing of the opposing counsel, his whole attention is centered on the jury-box. His eye wanders over the rows of it, as a skilful general might inspect a battle-field, and he sees and knows by instinct how he will meet support, and from whom resistance is to be expected.

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Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hote

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